

# Columbia Missourian

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See story page 8A

## Compromise hopes end Senate marathon

WASHINGTON (UPI) — An eye-rubbing, yawning Senate ended an almost constant 36-hour session Wednesday night amid signs that a compromise soon might be worked out to halt a filibuster against deregulation of natural gas prices.

With Vice President Walter Mondale presiding, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd asked the Senate to come back after a night's sleep to debate "in a cool and dispassionate manner" a proposal that would keep federal controls on gas prices but at a higher level than both the filibustering liberals and the Carter administration proposed.

The Senate quit for the night at 9:17 p.m. CDT to return at 9 a.m. today. Except for a two-hour

and 15 minute "shave and a shower" break Wednesday morning and a one-hour dinner break in the early evening, the senators had been in continuous session for 37 hours and 17 minutes.

Daylong bargaining on the proposal in the Senate's cloakrooms and lobbies turned productive Wednesday night with word from the two filibuster architects, Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, and Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., that they would not "necessarily stand in its way."

In essence, the proposed compromise — hammered out primarily by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash. — would scrap a pending measure that would raise the price ceiling of

newly discovered gas to \$2.50 per thousand cubic feet and decontrol the price after two years, in the meantime pushing the higher cost burden onto industry and away from residential users.

Instead, the Senate will be asked to let gas rise immediately from the current \$1.46 per thousand cubic feet to \$2.03, rising slowly with inflation. In addition, new language would be added making more gas eligible for the higher ceiling.

The apparent breakthrough came as Mondale took the chair, in case he needed to break any tie votes, and Byrd took the floor. The majority leader noted his daylong efforts to break the impasse between deregulation forces and those who want continued price controls.

"I believe such a proposal is in the making . . . if we can consider it in a cool and dispassionate manner," Byrd said, adding that it is necessary to solve the energy crisis "not this winter, not next winter — now."

For more than an hour after Byrd's speech, the Senate wrangled over parliamentary questions concerning what could and could not be amended in the future.

As the debate wore on, Sens. Jennings Randolph, D-W.Va., and Charles Mathias, R-Md., dozed off in their chairs and half a dozen other senators rubbed at their eyes.

Earlier, Metzenbaum told UPI neither he nor Abourezk were party to any agreement "but we wouldn't necessarily stand in its way."

He said he opposed any deregulation and does not even like President Carter's original plan to let the price rise to \$1.75, much less Jackson's proposed \$2.03.

Abourezk and Metzenbaum had been blocking action on deregulation by introducing, one after another, hundreds of amendments and demanding roll call votes on each.

Since the gas pricing bill came up to the floor Sept. 19, there had been 100 time-consuming roll call votes, a record 38 of them on Tuesday and another 25 Wednesday.

Metzenbaum and Abourezk began calling up amendments Monday afternoon after the Senate voted to close off general debate on the natural gas issue.



### Time out

While relaxing on the University Quadrangle, William Wood, 4205 Defoe Drive, discovers he doesn't always need his glasses when studying.

Charles Cancellari

## Firm urges city to finance airport terminal addition

By Lynn O'Shaughnessy  
Missourian staff writer

The city should consider financing a \$302,000 addition to the Columbia Regional Airport terminal, a consultant told the Airport Advisory Board Wednesday.

Jerry Breite of Horner and Shifrin, Inc., St. Louis, said the main features of the new plan would be a new passenger holding area and a larger, improved baggage handling system.

The addition would extend from the terminal's south and ramp sides and would add 4,300 square feet (1,311 square meters) to the building.

The federal government would finance one-third of the construction, reducing the city's share to approximately \$200,000, he said.

Breite called the terminal's overcrowding "critical" and proposed the addition, which he said would temporarily relieve the problem.

"We had more ambitious plans, but

this is the minimum addition which would meet your current needs," he said.

Included in the airport's 20-year master plan, which the St. Louis firm wrote last year, are plans for a three-phase terminal expansion. The expansion is the master plan's priority and would cost \$1.03 million during the next 20 years.

The study recommends that the first phase expansion be started within the next five years at a cost of \$481,000. The

firm's newest suggestion, however, would cost \$179,000 less and would make the timing of the first phase expansion less crucial. The new expansion plan would only complement the overall 20-year expansion plan, Breite cautioned.

Airport manager A.O. Cappadony said passenger traffic this year is up 20 per cent compared to the same period last year.

Public Works director Ray Beck, who

also attended the meeting, said the passenger holding area is a disgrace. "Something has to be done. There's something not quite right with having passengers waiting out in the snow."

A "temporary but tacky" solution to the problem of the cramped holding area, Breite suggested, would be to expand the area by placing a trailer alongside the building.

The board voted unanimously to

suggest the expansion proposal to the City Council.

Meanwhile, the board plans to compare the newest terminal expansion proposal with the master plan's phase one expansion to see which one it would recommend to the council.

According to the city's Capital Improvements Program, \$151,000 should be appropriated for a terminal expansion project in the 1979 fiscal year. City officials anticipate matching federal funds for the project.

### Insight Job goals: security, not risk

By Craig Workman  
Missourian staff writer

Almost every office in Columbia has secretaries and office workers who do paperwork all day; many businesses employ manual or skilled laborers for an hourly wage. At some time, most of these people will have the opportunity to advance to higher positions.

But many people turn down such opportunities. In fact, many professionals are giving up their jobs to do simple or crafts-type work.

At the Missouri Employment Security Office in Columbia there are files of professionals who have left their jobs to seek skilled or manual labor employment. Doctors who have become mechanics and accountants who have become secretaries are not as uncommon today as they used to be.

The trend seems to be toward jobs that give people more security and not so much risk.

"Security is of immense value today, in any form," says John Brown, representative of the Disabled Veterans Opportunity Program. "Taking on a new job that the person

**Paperwork a burden even for commission trying to reduce it**

By our wire services

For each U.S. resident, the federal government spends about \$500 every year to handle its paperwork. That amounts to about \$100 billion annually and although much of the paper shuffling is necessary, a great deal of it isn't.

And not only is it expensive, paperwork also is a burden.

It's an economic burden. One school, for example, disregarded a \$4,500 grant because it would have required \$6,000 in paperwork to administer it.

It's also a psychological burden. Consider, for example, the frustration and anger of a family that must spend 35 hours filling out a student aid application.

These are just part of the findings of the Federal Commission on Paperwork which concluded its work Wednesday.

The commission had an unexpected finding about itself, though: even if it had a paperwork problem. During its period of operation, the panel produced a total of 36 separate reports, and 770 recommendations.

The panel believes, however, that all its paperwork may have helped others reduce theirs. It estimated that 50 per cent of its 770 recommendations have been implemented by Congress and the federal government, saving a total of \$3.5 billion.

There's more to be done, though, and the commission believes Congress and poorly written legislation are at the root of government red tape.

"Legislation and regulations are drafted with little thought as to how paperwork or burdens on others might be minimized," the commission's report said.

The report suggested that President Carter ask Congress to create a new Cabinet-level Department of Administration to improve federal work habits.

The president also should be involved, the commission said.

When the report was presented to him, one commission member challenged Carter. He said if Carter can make massive inroads in the paperwork burden, he would be the greatest president in history.

"I'm determined to do it," he replied.

### Master plan criticism expected

By Jeff Gordon  
Missourian staff writer

Criticism of the proposed state master plan for higher education comes as no surprise to the man who supervised the writing of it.

A first draft of the master plan was greeted critically Friday by members of the Coordinating Board of Higher Education, for whom it is being prepared. It received even more scathing reviews — along with some support — Tuesday from representatives of the institutions the plan is intended to guide.

Carl Trender, the staff member in the Department of Higher Education who led the compilation and writing of the first draft, said, "We held the hearings to get heat . . . and we got our fair share."

"I think there will be lots of rewriting," Trender said he doesn't expect the rewritten plan to be finished by the December deadline.

The draft has been criticized by some coordinating board committee members, especially William McCalpin of St. Louis County, as being too vague. Trender said the master plan had to contain general statements because committee members "haven't had a philosophical backdrop" to work with.

"There must be general statements. Some things can only be anticipated in a general way," he said plenty of specific guidelines are included.

Another criticism of the master plan was that it is rambling and confusing. "Nobody expected it to be totally coherent," Trender said.

One of the most controversial recommendations of the plan's first draft is the possible elimination of programs which don't meet enrollment standards to be set by the coordinating board. The issue was "pretty badly battered" at the two meetings, Trender said.

Another important issue was the (See OLSON, page 11A)

### In town today

9 a.m. County Court meets, fifth floor, County-City Building.  
7:30 p.m. "Barefoot in the Park," play by Neil Simon, University Theatre.  
7:30 p.m. "The Caucasian Chalk Circle," play by Bertolt Brecht, Studio Theatre, Gentry Hall-University.  
7:30 p.m. "The Cave Dwellers," play by William Saroyan, Warehouse Theatre, Stephens College.  
Kevin Kitting on page 2B

By Sara Thomasson and Lisa Willis  
Missourian staff writers

The recruiting system may be both the cause and effect of the University's segregated Greek community.

The system, called rushing, places emphasis on the same high schools, friends of members and friends of friends. If there are no blacks in the system, rushing procedure does little to attract them.

Paul Miller, president of Beta Sigma Psi, says the system does not encourage black participation. "I don't

believe any house is really against it. The system simply perpetuates itself," he says. "If I were black, I wouldn't want to live in a house that is all white."

Rob O'Byrne, president of Phi Delta Theta, disagrees. "It is not the system of rushing that is explicitly at fault, because it does not exclude blacks. You rush people you feel will fit into your house . . . the basis is choosing who you want to live with."

The University Greek system has been criticized recently for alleged racial discrimination. There are 28 all-white fraternities, 13 all-white

sororities, four all-black fraternities and four all-black sororities.

Vice Chancellor James Banning has met with sorority and fraternity advisers and other University officials to study the situation.

The concern was generated when a black freshman woman went through the white sorority rush and failed to receive an invitation to join a sorority.

This sorority recruiting system depends heavily on two devices — letters of recommendation and "legacies" — which appear to encourage each sorority to accept mainly

women much like those who already are members.

A "legacy," a woman whose grandmother, mother or sister has belonged to the sorority, is given special consideration by all sorority houses. Leslie Walimeyer, rush chairman for the Alpha Chi Omega sorority, says her house's first priority in rush is voting on legacies.

Margy Harris, Panhellenic Council adviser, says there often has been an "unwritten feeling that you might give (See GREEKS, page 12A)